

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1803.

### AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY.

APPROVED—December 16th, 1802.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That those persons who are already shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, together with those who shall hereafter become shareholders in manner herein after directed, shall be and are hereby created and made a corporation and body politic, by the name, title and title of the President and Directors of the Kentucky Insurance Company, and shall so continue until the first day of January, in the year 1818;—and by that name are hereby made able and capable in law, to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain to them and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects of what kind nature and quality soever, to an amount not exceeding in the whole one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien or dispose of; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of record or any other place whatsoever; and also to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at their pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution, such bye laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation, and which are not contrary to law, and generally to do and execute all and singular the acts, matters and things which to them it shall or may appertain to do; subject nevertheless, to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions herein after prescribed and declared.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for any person, co-partnership, or body politic, to subscribe for such or so many shares, as he or they shall think fit, not exceeding ten, until the number subscribed, shall with those already subscribed, amount to the number of five hundred shares; reserving however a right to the President and Directors, with the assent of a majority of the shareholders to increase the said number of shares to one thousand.

Sec. 3. Each of the shares shall be one hundred dollars, payable in gold or silver, or such public securities as the President and Directors of the company, with the assent of a majority of the shareholders shall choose to receive in five equal payments, to wit; one fifth part or twenty dollars at the time of subscribing; one fifth part in three months from the time of subscribing; one fifth part in six months from the time of subscribing; one fifth part in nine months from the time of subscribing; and the other fifth part, in twelve months from the time of subscribing. In case any shareholder shall fail to pay any instalment within two months after it shall become due, what he shall have paid shall be forfeited, and his share shall be publicly sold under such rules as the said corporation shall provide; and out of the amount of sale, the money due to the company shall be first paid, and if there is any excess, it shall be paid to such delinquent; and in case such share shall sell for less than the sum due to the company, the deficiency shall be recovered of the delinquent shareholder by suit.

Sec. 4. The subscriptions shall be received by the present President and Directors of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or such officer or officers as they shall appoint to receive the same, until the first meeting of the shareholders shall be held under this act—a majority of whom shall direct by whom they shall be received.

Sec. 5. The shareholders of the company or a majority of those present, shall annually elect a President and four Directors, who shall continue in office one year from the time of election.

Sec. 6. The said shareholders shall meet for the purpose of electing the first President and Directors under this act, at their office in Lexington, on the first day of April next, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at such place as the President and Directors then in office shall appoint; of which appointment, four weeks notice shall be given in some Kentucky Newspaper; and in case it should at any time happen, that an election of President & Directors should not be made upon any day, when pursuant to this act it ought to have been made, the said corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved; but it shall be lawful to appoint another day in such manner as shall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of the said corporation; and the former Presi-

dent and Directors shall continue in office until such election is made, and in case of the death, resignation or removal of a President or Director, by the shareholders, his place may be filled up by a new election for the remainder of the year, in such manner as shall be directed by the laws and ordinances of the corporation.

Sec. 7. The President and Directors for the time being, shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, or servants under them, as shall be necessary for executing the business of the said corporation, and to allow them such compensation for their services respectively, as shall be reasonable, and to require security for the discharge of their respective functions and trusts;—and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities, for the well governing and ordering the affairs of the said corporation, as shall be described, fixed and determined by the laws, regulations and ordinances of the same.

Sec. 8. The President and Directors shall at any time have it in their power to call a meeting of the shareholders, and the President and any two Directors shall be sufficient to form a board; or in the absence of the President, three Directors shall form a board, appointing one of themselves President pro tem.

Sec. 9. The shares in the said company shall be transferable under such regulations as shall be provided by the bye laws and ordinances of the said corporation.

Sec. 10. The President and Directors shall receive or decline the risks offered to them, sign policies, receive premiums, and transact the whole business of the company.

Sec. 11. Within twenty-four hours after an application for insurance, the risk shall be taken or rejected; if taken a policy shall be made out at the expense of the insured, which shall be delivered upon the premium being paid in hand, or such bond, note, or bill, given for the payment thereof; and upon such credit as the said President and Directors shall approve of, and the risk shall commence agreeably to the purpose of the said policy.

Sec. 12. Applications for insurance shall be made in writing, accompanied by such certificates of the goodness of the boat or vessel, their being well found with oars, cables, sternfast, canoe or skiff, the name of the boat or vessel, and the captain; the number of hands, the property to be shipped, the time of their departure, and place of destination, and such other information as the President and Directors may deem necessary.

Sec. 13. In case of loss, the master and two more of the crew, if so many shall survive the loss, and be able to attend, shall go to the most convenient notary public or magistrate, and enter their protest, touching the particulars as to the loss of the cargo, and boat or vessel, to which protest they shall swear or affirm;—which protest or an attested copy thereof, shall be delivered to the President and Directors, with such other necessary proofs of the property having been on board said boat or vessel at the time the accident happened; as also a bill of lading and manifest of the cargo and value, and such loss shall be paid to the insured within thirty days after such necessary proof having been made; deducting from the amount insured two and a half per cent. abatement, which shall go to the defraying the necessary expenses of the company.

Sec. 14. And in case of application for return of premium, where no risk has commenced (the premium being paid and the policy delivered) a deduction of two and a half per cent on such premium, shall be retained for the uses before mentioned.

Sec. 15. The said Insurance Company shall not be liable for, or pay any partial loss or average, unless generally nor any general average loss unless it amounts to five per cent on the cargo; nor for any barratry of the master or hands, nor more than five sixths of the value of the cargo, on board any boat or vessel; and the insurance shall cease on any boat or vessel and cargo, on their arrival at the destined port, unless otherwise agreed on, in which case such agreement shall be expressed in the policy.

Sec. 16. If any boat or vessel shall be insured by the said company, destined to New Orleans, or any port on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers, and no account shall be had either of her or any of her crew, within twelve months after her departure, the amount insured shall be paid subject to the abatement, upon the presumption the boat or vessel and crew are totally lost.

Sec. 17. The shareholders of the said Insurance Company shall have a general meeting in the town of Lexington, at the office of the company, on the first

day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October (unless those days happen on Sunday, in which case the meeting shall be on the succeeding day) in each year, where (and in all meetings of the shareholders) the President shall preside; or in case there is no President, the President pro tem, who with whatever number of shareholders may appear shall constitute a meeting, with power to adjourn from day to day if necessary. Each share shall be entitled to a vote by the bona fide owner, the attorney in fact, or executor or administrator of such owner.

Sec. 18. At each January meeting, the President and Directors shall lay before the shareholders, the state of the accounts, the risks undetermined, and such other information as they shall think necessary; and such a dividend of the profits shall be made as the President and Directors shall think advisable; but in no case shall the capital stock be diminished by such dividend, until the expiration of this act.

Sec. 19. None but a shareholder and a citizen of this commonwealth shall be eligible as a President or Director, and no compensation shall be made to the President or Director, unless allowed by a majority of the shareholders at some general meeting.

Sec. 20. Where any thing is due to any person or persons for amount insured, for general average loss, or return of premium; and the same shall not be paid by the said President and Directors within thirty days as before mentioned; it shall be lawful for the General Court, or District Court held in Lexington, who are hereby invested with jurisdiction of the said causes, to give judgment on motion for the amount of the sum due, against the President and Directors of the said company, with interest from the end of the said thirty days, to the time of payment and costs. *Provided always,* that ten days notice in writing that such motion would be made, shall have been left at the office of the said company in Lexington; and the like remedy shall be had against the said President and Directors upon every undertaking they shall make in behalf of the Insurance Company, whether by policy, bond, bill, obligatory, note or otherwise.

Sec. 21. The same summary remedy is hereby given against all persons who shall hereafter be bound by bond, bill, obligatory, or note in writing or assignment of the same to the President and Directors of the Kentucky Insurance Company. And it shall be lawful for the General Court, or the District Court in which the party bound shall reside; and the said courts are hereby empowered to give judgment on motion for the amount of any such bond, bill, obligatory, or note in writing, against the obligor, maker or assignor as the case may be; *Provided always,* that ten days notice in writing, shall be given by the said President and Directors, to the person or persons against whom the motion is to be made, of such motion if to be found, if not a copy thereof shall be left with some white person above the age of twenty-one, at his, her or their usual place of abode.

Sec. 22. On all motions judgment shall be given at the first court, unless for good cause the court shall continue it to the second; beyond which it shall on no account be continued.

Sec. 23. Where the defendant requires it, a jury shall be summoned instantly to enquire into any question of fact which either party shall state under the direction of the court, and which is not agreed to; and upon the finding of such fact or facts, or the agreement to them, the court shall give judgment according to the very right of the case, without regard to form, and without pleadings in writing.

Sec. 24. If the said corporation, or any person or persons for or to the use of the same, shall deal or trade in buying or selling any goods, wares, merchandize or commodities whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of this act, all and every person and persons, by whom any order or direction for so dealing or trading shall have been given; and all and every person and persons who shall have been concerned as parties or agents therein, shall forfeit and lose treble the value of the goods, wares, merchandize and commodities, in which such dealing and trade shall have been; one half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the commonwealth, to be recovered with

costs of suit—*Provided however,* that nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the said corporation from dealing in exchange, or of lending their money at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, or of selling such goods as shall be really and truly pledged to them for money lent, and not redeemed in due time, or of disposing of such property as shall have been abandoned to them by the insured, after an average loss shall have been suffered on the same, or from aiding and assisting individuals engaged in the commerce of this country, agreeably to the rules, regulations, bye laws and ordinances of the said corporation, which are not contrary to the constitution and laws of this state, and of the United States.

Sec. 25. No other company of Insurance, shall by any law of this commonwealth, be established during the continuance of the corporation hereby created.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

### FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

#### A DISSERTATION

On the Political Character and Writings of  
THOMAS PAINE,  
Author of Common Sense, Rights of Man, &c.

(No. I.)

"The temple of wisdom is seated on a rock, above the rage of fighting elements, and inaccessible to all the malice of man. The rolling thunder breaks below; and those more terrible instruments of human fury, reach not to so sublime a height. The sage, while he breaths that serene air, looks down with pleasure, mixed with compassion, on the errors of mistaken mortals, who blindly seek for the true path of life, and pursue riches, nobility, honour and power, for genuine felicity."

Hume's Moral Essays.

Similar to a being looking down from the eminence, on this world, he beholds with composure, from his unclouded height, the mass of mankind yet wandering in darkness, and error, their mistakes and deviations, and the gloomy tempests that rage in the deep glens below him."

Zimmerman on National Pride.

IN a philosophical age, when the passions of mankind are invited by the most eloquent moral persuasives, to throw off their ferocity, and to yield to the milder dominion of reason, the best characters are condemned to unmerited persecution.—National ingratitude has kept pace with the progress of society; the storm of the passions has raged as it moved along, and the desolation has accompanied its various mutations, from one generation to another, without abatement.—In one age the fatal shell is presented to an Aristides, by the hand of ingratitude; Epaminondas, the saviour of his country, is condemned to sweep the streets; Phocion is dragged to prison, and Socrates sentenced to drink poison. He who propt the falling honours of imperial Rome, in the last stage of her decline, by the powers of his eloquence, and snatched the brand from the hand of a Cataline, goes into banishment to appease the rage of his devoted countrymen. In another age, a Sidney suffers on the scaffold, for the invincible integrity of his soul; and a Hampden dies, for attempting to elevate the rights of man to their true political dignity. This will always be the fate of those men, whose noble minds, disdarding that cautious wisdom which wraps us up in a solitary indifference to the affairs of the world, prompts them to sacrifice their own ease, for the felicity of others. Upon this ground, the reputation of Franklin and Jefferson have suffered martyrdom, in an enlightened age; and the fame of Thomas Paine, the intrepid apostle of liberty has undergone the same fate.

To these distinguished patriots, philosophy has erected monuments. The fury of discord may rage in vain; and the storms of faction attempt to blast the fairest laurels; but they are of that hardy nature, which bids defiance to the rudest shocks, and will bloom to rejoice succeeding generations, when the tempest is forgotten.

There are few men of any age, more deserving the homage of commemoration than the author of Common Sense. This great man is in the political, what the sun is, in the physical hemisphere. He communicates

warmth and energy to whatever he touches; irradiates the mysterious doctrine of human wisdom, by the penetration of thought; and gives birth to a new world of reflection, by unfolding what had hitherto reposed in a silent obscurity. Beneath the influence of his genius, of a mind expansive as the empire of thought, superstition and prejudice are willing to yield to a liberal conviction.—They awaken from the fatal enchantment that had hitherto entranced the senses; the spells of the forerisers appear in all their deformity; the mists vanish from the eyes, and the full splendour of the light of heaven unfolds the mistery.—By this means, he has shook the fabric of the Gothic policy. His pen, the magic Talisman, by which, he has produced these great effects, has caused the tyrants of the world, to tremble on their thrones. Whilst viewing the venerable page, which speaks the language of nature, which elevates the peasant to an equality with his oppressor, they turn from the admonition with terror, and flicker at the fatal hand writing that seems to seal their destiny. To that race of deluded mortals, the monuments of departed grandeur, in the abbes of St. Peter and St. Dennis, are not more fearful than the essay on the Rights of Man. The one holds up to view the sad picture of the closing scene to all sublunary splendor, and represses the pride of ambition which had led them astray from the path of duty. The other, makes a more serious impression.—It threatens to close the scene and inflict the punishment, in this life.—They equally speak the language of that sublime philosophy, which causes the guilty to shudder at his crimes, and unfolds to the eye of reflection, the false policy, by which, the tyrant is tempted to deny the majesty of virtue.

Mr. Paine's ideas of civil government and political justice, are of the most elevated kind. He draws them from their proper source. He derives them from nature. He first takes man as a solitary independent being, such as he came from the hand of his Creator; makes him a moral agent; fixes the criterion of his rights, by an analysis of natural law, and unfolds to the potentates of the globe, the terrible secret of his equality and the independence of his nature. He next introduces him into society, and makes this natural equality and independence, the elements of the social compact. His relations in this state, are then developed; His political rights ascertained, and his civil privileges fixed. The line of duty is drawn out from the combined rights of nature and of society; by which, he ascertains the laws of obedience and the criterion of that negative power which man is bound to exercise, in cases of usurpation.

It is upon these sublime and eternal principles, that Mr. Paine erects the plan of civil government. It is from an analysis of this kind, that he discovers the majesty of the people and the usurpation that had destroyed it, in each age and nation of the world. It is not surprising, therefore, from a mode of reasoning thus comprehensive and certain in its premises, that Mr. Paine should be the most powerful advocate, that ever appeared in defence of human liberty. A clue of this kind, has conducted him to a true knowledge of the grand farce, which has been played off, from age to age, by kings, priests and the whole tribe of royal parasites. He has traced despotism through all its various channels of usurpation; burst open the gates of that mysterious labyrinth of folly, which had so long concealed the monster, and rivalled the fame of Thebes, by an illustrious triumph.

It is impossible that any thing can exceed the "Dissertation on the First Principles of Government," in point of logical conclusion, comprehensiveness of thought, and propriety of analysis. The forces of royalty and of hereditary establishment, when opposed, upon principles of right, to the elements of republican institutions, appear to be as vapours, so monstrous, that they are blotted in future ages, among



statutory narrations of history. They have neither the authority of time, the force of custom, or of law, to give them a particle of validity; whilst the claims of the representative, or, elective system, are coeval with the first establishment of government, and derive themselves from the natural and political rights of mankind.—In that treatise Mr. Paine appears to have a much more luminous, as well as liberal conception, of the republican plan, than any author ancient, or modern.—The principles of Aristotle were calculated in many respects, to produce in practice, all the evils to which democracy and oligarchy are exposed, from an unskillful organization.—The experiment had never been tried, at the time that philosopher wrote his treatise on politics. Plato and Sir Thomas Moore, were upon the same standing, in political science, with Ptolemy and Tycho Brache in natural philosophy; and Harrington and Marchamont Needham, were very little better. The light of this immortal science, emitted its beams upon the minds of these great men, by very feeble and confused flashes.—Machiavel of Florence had written largely on the subject; but he drew his opinions from the Italian establishments, which were certainly improper models for imitation, from the limited extent of those republics.—He might have produced the same materials from a review of the Grecian institutions, during the time of the Archons and the democracy at Athens, and the Iron institution of Lycurgus, at Sparta. Besides, Machiavel could never make a distinction, in principle, between the rights of a republic, and the claims of a princely government.—Mr. Paine appears to have been the first, to develop the true principles of the representative system, and to elevate it above the reach of vulgar prejudice; and America was the first nation in the world, where the experiment was made, under all the improvements, which had suggested themselves from experience, and the opinions of her sages, with success.

There is a trait, peculiar to the political character of Paine, which gives to it a degree of splendour that would have excited the envy of the ancient sages of Greece and Rome. Whilst it is the source of the bitterest invective, it ranks him among the most useful characters that ever lived. He speaks the language of truth to the tyrants of the earth, and bids defiance to their vengeance. Their crimes are gathered together, in one enormous mass, and presented to the world, to conjure up, from the dungeons of slavery, the spirit of an exalted freedom. Intimidated by no opposition & fearless of censure, he fans with unceasing vigour the flame, whilst it consumes the victims of popular indignation. Not contented with lopping off from the political body, the mere excrescences of state, his pervading mind perceives the expediency of an entire change, to destroy the malady that affects it.—Here reduces government to its primeval principles. He takes a view of man in his first stage of innocence; exhibits the revolutions of his temper, and probes the fountains of national misfortune to the bottom, and shews you his evil genius, in the image of despotism.

It is by a developement of this kind, that the mind is led on thro' a series of meditations, which make mankind acquainted with the selves. The splendour that had surrounded the throne of his oppressor vanishes from the sight; kings are no more than other men; titles lose the fascinating power of sound, which had chilled the heart of the cottage peasant, whilst engaged in the evening orisons, for the felicity of his tyrant.

It is a genius of this elevated kind, directing by the most irresistible appeals, all its efforts to the mind, that has been engaged, in the cause of human nature. It flourishes best, in situations of the most eminent danger, when the frightful image of despair, has pallied every exertion and cast a shade over every hope.—Standing by itself, it yields alone, to the energy of its own reflections. It views, without concern, the desolation that rages around, and by that fearless intrepidity, which dispair communicates to our last efforts, it rises superior to the misfortunes that had threatened distraction.

Who will not, therefore, perceive that a genius of the cast, must be eminently fitted for great revolutionary operations? Elevated above the vulgar errors of mankind, it stands upon some lofty summit, and looking down the wayward passions, from laws of the subject of the mint as their mistakes and deviations, to a

contemplation of first principles. The sage opens the volume of nature; the charter of human rights is exhibited to the view, and man looks back with horror upon the history of past generations, as upon a frightful wilderness, where not a flower blossoms its gaities to cheer the melancholy scene.

In this state of mind, where reason and experience combine to shew him the source of his misfortunes, the spirit of regeneration is engendered. His nerves are invigorated; he acts, and the work is completed.

Philosophy, which estimates the actions of men, by the most scrupulous impartiality, will assign an honorable place to Mr. Paine, within that constellation of sages, who have equally enlightened and exalted the dignity of human nature.—In future ages when the tempest of the passions has subsided, the lamp of his genius will shine from the obscurity of the tomb. The little bickerings of envy and malice, will then have lost their inveteracy.—Paine will be classed among the Newtons and the Lockes, and like them pass on to immortality. It will be recollected, that if the one gave laws to the universe, by an analysis of cause and effect, upon the principles of geometry, that if the other developed and cleared away the mists, that had for ages, involved the intellectual system, Paine has with equal success, unraveled the mysterious doctrines of political ethics, and placed the science of government, upon a summit of perfection equally above, and inaccessible to all the malice of man.

STILPO.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1802.

THE MINT.

MR. RANDOLPH rose in order to renew a motion which he had made yesterday and on which, [being called to the door when some objections were urged against it,] he was surprised to find himself in a small minority. Understanding that the refusal to resolve itself into a committee of the whole on his motion for abolishing the mint, was the effect of a desire on the part of the house to receive the report of the director of that institution, for the past year, he would endeavor to shew that the house were already in possession of competent information, and that it could not be affected by any communication which the head of that department might make.—If this were a subject novel to the house and of an undigested nature, he should readily acknowledge his motion to have been premature; nor would it under those circumstances, have been submitted to the house. But on examination it would appear the subject had been matured during the last session;—that information of the most satisfactory nature had been received from the director; and a bill actually passed the house. That information, if it were not in the recollection of every member of the house, was accessible to all of them. It stated explicitly, that the machinery would not last, without repair, longer than another year.—this he presumed had not renewed itself; that, the horses were so old that it would be necessary at the end of the year to replace them by others; these had not, he supposed, grown younger; that the lot was too circumscribed, and this, he imagined, had not enlarged its limits; that the expence of the institution could not by any new arrangements be reduced below 20,000 dollars. The director had not only recommended a change of the site, but of the *modus operandi* of the machinery of the mint, by supplying the labour of horses by steam. Upon this information, the house had acted the last session.—No general election having intervened, he must presume that no change of sentiment had taken place.—He therefore thought he had a right to consider this subject as perfectly matured, and there being no other business before the house, he hoped it would be taken up; altho' (Mr. Randolph) was not correct, as he had seen many pieces of American coin. But he could assign a satisfactory reason for the appearance of so little gold in ordinary circulation. It was the practice of the not, however, be changed by any report of the detailed operations of the mint. He, therefore, moved that the house agreeably to the order of the day, resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution to repeal so much of the act of the subject of the mint as relating to the establishing of a mint, millions of dollars.

Mr. GRACE considered the motion to go into the discussion of the subject at this time premature. He was among those members, who were not present at the late period of the last session when the repealing act passed, having previously retired from the house. It would be recollected that the appointed time for the director of the mint to make his annual report, was the first Monday of January. That period is so near, that he thought it most advisable not to proceed to act on the subject, until possessed of the information that document might furnish. Though the institution had not been considered as having operated much to the public good, yet the operation of it during the last year may perhaps change their opinions respecting it. He, therefore, moved to postpone the consideration of the motion to the second Monday in January.

MR. SMITH said he did not concur in opinion with his colleague. If members were absent when this subject was acted upon, it was their own fault; and that circumstance was certainly no argument for delay. Did he, however, believe that any new information could rationally be expected from the report of the director of the mint, he should not be for taking up the subject now. But of this he had no expectation. At present there was no business before the house. The committee appointed would soon make their reports, and then the house would be engaged with other subjects, to the neglect of this. Let us then, said he, take up this subject now, enter upon its discussion, and if in the progress of our enquiries we want information, it will be then time enough to postpone it.

MR. SOUTHWARD was in favour of the postponement. There were now present a number of gentlemen not members at the period of discussion during the last session. They have no documents, and cannot be correctly informed. He saw no advantage in entering upon the discussion at this time, as new and additional information may be received from the report of the director.—It had been said there was no business before the house; but there was business; there was a bill upon their table; why not take that up and act upon it?

MR. RANDOLPH called for the reading of a document that would throw clear and full light on the subject; not light of that fleeting kind that may be derived from an annual report. From this document sufficient information could be had to convince any member that we might act as well now as at any other time.

The clerk read a report from the director of the mint, received during the last session, stating the real & personal property attached to the mint, that the machinery might last for one year, that the horses may last a year; that to conduct the operations of the mint to advantage steam should be used instead of horses; that the lot on which the mint is erected was too small; and that a less annual sum than seventeen or eighteen thousand dollars would not provide for the establishment.

MR. GRISWOLD observed that he was informed yesterday by a gentleman from Massachusetts, not now in his place, that the coins issued the current year would exceed in value 50,000 dollars. He did not state this from his own knowledge.—But if it should appear, from the report of the director, to be the fact, he thought it would satisfy every member, that though the establishment was an expence to the treasury, yet it was no expence to the nation; for the exportation of bullion to that amount, to be coined, and the importation of it thereafter would cost at least 5 per cent.

MR. RANDOLPH said he would state a fact, which was, that notwithstanding all the issue from the mint, no member sees a coin. For himself he had not seen a piece of gold coined in the mint for two years.—This, he considered, a sufficient answer to the remarks of the gentleman last up.

MR. LOWNDES, said the remark of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) was not correct, as he had seen many pieces of American coin. But he could assign a satisfactory reason for the appearance of so little gold in ordinary circulation. It was the practice of the not, however, be changed by any report of the detailed operations of the specie in their vaults. This trouble was considerably lessened by depositing gold instead of silver. He had been credibly assured that there was now in the vaults of the banks of the United States gold in eagles, and half eagles to the amount of two millions of dollars.

MR. DENNIS was not for precipitating measures. He was one of those who were in favor of a serious and candid enquiry into the merits of the institution. He was not in favor of retaining it merely as an emblem of sovereignty. He believed that the sun rising would set, and he believed also that the independence and sovereignty of the nation could be as well preserved without as with the mint. But he believed it proper to receive information that would enable them to decide whether the institution, so far from being useless, may not be useful and profitable. They were not prepared to say whether the copper coinage at least should not be retained. From some information received the last session, that department of the establishment appeared to be profitable.

MR. DENNIS said that, if, on full enquiry, the establishment appeared to be a drain on the treasury, he should be for abolishing it: but he should not, on immature information, be for abolishing an institution, coeval with the government, and founded on good reasons. The reasons adduced by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) were insufficient; so far as related to the horses, he believed there were only four employed, and the purchase of four fresh ones would be a very unimportant consideration.

Another argument was drawn from the smallness of the lot on which the mint stands. Though it might be better conducted on a more extensive lot, yet he was not satisfied, notwithstanding present disadvantages, that it might not be profitably conducted at least so far as regarded a copper coinage. For these reasons he thought it proper to wait a few days in order to receive information that would enable them to understand the points on which their decision may ultimately turn.

MR. HUGER assigned his reasons for being in favour of a postponement, coincident with those already given. He considered it proper to wait until the director's report was received. They could avail themselves of the experience of another year, under auspices more favorable, perhaps, than those of preceding years. He thought it proper to wait, that they might see whether there had not been more economy than usual in the expences of the last year.

The question was then taken on Mr. Gregg's motion to postpone the subject till the 2d Monday in January; and carried—Ayes 47—Noes 28.

CLARKE COUNTY,

October Term, 1802.

Micajah Clarke, complainant,

against

Josias Bullock, William Bullock, George Caldwell, Denfellow, Samuel Smith, & Patterfon Bullock.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Josias and Samuel, not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on the second day of the next March term, & answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed.—that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county, and that another copy be published at the door of the stone meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy,

Teste,

D. BULLOCK, C.C.Q.S.

LOST

Sometime in March 1802, supposed in Lexington,

A BOND

ON Col. Charles Clay of Clarke county for £140. All persons are hereby forewarned from purchasing said Bond, and Col. Clay is also forewarned from paying said bond to any person except myself.

ZEDEKIAH SOUTH.

Henry county, Jan. 11th, 1803.

The above advertisement was handed for publication in August last, but accidentally omitted.

\*3v

PRINTER

TAKEN up by John Scott, on the Hickman road, a dark bay horse, three years old, about fourteen hands high, his hind feet white, a star in the forehead, branded H; appraised to £12.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of November, 1802.

JOHN HAWKINS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDS going to Philadelphia, early in the spring, requests all those who are indebted to him, either by bond, note or book account, to pay by the first of February next—those who fail to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a credit hereafter, and will have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has on hand a handsome assortment of MERCHANDISE, which he will sell low for Cash, Tobacco, Country Linen, Bees-wax, Goose Feathers, &c.

Has just received a Handsome Assortment of

QUEENS' WARE, COTTON CARDS,

And daily expects a large assortment of Hard Ware, Cutlery, &c. and a handsome collection of Books.

GEORGE ANEDRSON.

Lexington, Jan. 5, 1803.

N. B. A FARM about three miles from Lexington on the Tate's creek road either to sell or rent. Apply as above.

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the subscribers, by bond, note or book account, are requested immediately to pay the same—TOBACCO, HEMP, GINSENG, HOGS' LARD, & BEES' WAX, will be taken in payment at the market price; after this notice, should any person, omit making payment, they will be sued.

On the arrival of Geo. Poyzer, Wm. Macbean intends starting to New-Orleans, and thus tenders his services to any persons who may have business to transact either at Natchez, Orleans, or in the eastern states, on commission.

W. Macbean attends every day at the Insurance Office.

MACBEAN & POYZER.

8th January, 1803. 5t

RALPH NAILOR,

Who formerly lived Kentucky, died in December 1799, in Jones county, North Carolina. If he has any heirs in this state, they may hear of something to their advantage by applying at this office.

Nailor was a mill right.

RAN-AWAY,

FROM the subscriber in Bourbon county, on the 2d instant, an apprentice lad to the tanners trade, LEWIS BROWN by name, about eighteen years old. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing or harbouring him in any wise. And any person that will apprehend said apprentice and bring him back to the subscriber, shall receive FOUR PENCE reward.

JOHN HOPPER.

January 10th, 1803. \*3

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to JOSEPH TILFORD deceased, late of Lexington, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment immediately. Also those having demands against said decedent, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, in order that arrangements may be made for payment, by

JESSE LAMME, Adm.

Fayette county, }

January 10, 1803. } 3w

LOST

On Thursday last, between Licking river and Galbreath's tavern, A PILLOW CASE,

CONTAINING

TWO POCKET BOOKS & SUN-DRY BANK NOTES

On the banks of Baltimore and Wilmington, with some articles of Clothing, &c.

TEN DOLLARS will be paid on delivery of the above articles to Mr. Charles Gallagher, Limestone, or to the subscriber in Lexington.

JOSEPH CHARLESS.

Jan. 11th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

One Hundred and Five Acres of LAND,

ON South Elkhorn, eight miles from Lexington, at the mouth of the Town Fork, with two convenient Dwelling Houses, Merchant, Saw & Hemp Mills lately repaired, a Barn, Stables, and other Useful Buildings—Apple and Peach Orchards, &c. The title indisputable. This valuable property will be sold at a low rate partly for cash, and partly for merchandise or lands in the lower counties of this state or the adjacent counties of Tennessee. If not sold before the 25th of March it will be rented.

JOHN CALHOON Sen.

8th January, 1803. 3\*





LEXINGTON, JANUARY 18, 1803.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is this day presented to its Patrons on a size little inferior to any paper in the United States.—As the expence of publishing is thereby considerably augmented, the Editor confidently hopes, those of his Subscribers who have not complied with the terms of publication, will not delay forwarding the amount of their subscriptions as early as possible; particularly as the price will still be continued at Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

We have received Natchez papers to the 21st ult.—They do not contain an article concerning Orleans. The price of bacon was 18 1-2 cents, cordage 12 1-2 to 15 dollars, flour at auction 2 to 2 1-2, fresh at private sale 7, lime 25 to 37 1-2 cents, hard 12 1-2, peach brandy 150, whiskey 100.

#### ORIGINAL EPIGRAM,

Remarkable for her ill natured remarks.  
"Should CYNTHIA chance her teeth to lose,  
"Her chin," you say "would almost meet her nose!"  
'Tis true: for friends whose union heav'n design'd,  
Are by misfortunes still more closely join'd.  
But not even lips of well-tan'd leather,  
Can tie thy jarring jaws together.  
Lexington, January 4, 1803.

From the Morning Chronicle.

All the newspapers of the city, of the 18th, I observe have a paragraph that "a recent letter from an official character at Washington, says, that government has already given attention to the New-Orleans business, and that, from the measures adopted, expectations are formed, that the intendant of Louisiana, will be induced to revoke the late order, before any material injury can result to the western people, or to our commercial interests generally." I take the liberty of doubting the authenticity of this communication. The intendant of Louisiana, as in that communication he is styled, has no such powers delegated to him from the king he serves; his powers never did extend to negotiation; he may receive and forward to his king propositions, remonstrances and pleas; but he dare not, he cannot revoke the orders pre-determined to take place immediately on the publication of the treaty of peace in the dominions of the Spanish king. We have before been amused with a tale that the governor of New-Orleans was highly displeased with the intendant, and threatened to counter-order the decree. This story, however farcical, came with the first account of the steps taken by the intendant, and evidently had no other object in view than to lessen the public mind on this subject, well knowing that, unaccompanied with this lenative, the act itself being an open, insolent infraction of a national treaty, would have produced a violent national sensation, bordering probably, on an immediate advance of national force, to reclaim a clearly defined right, explicitly acknowledged, as I have before asserted, by existing treaties with the British and Spanish kings, and which the latter has made specific arrangements, pointedly and insultingly to interfere with, contrary to the faith of nations and contrary to those formerly acknowledged principles, which were considered as the true basis of all national proceedings.

Has either the court of Madrid or the military depot of France communicated to our government, the important measure of the surrender of undefined Louisiana, by the one or the other? Has our minister, at the court of the one, or at the cantonment of the other, made any communication on the subject? Did they ever notice its rise, its progress or its completion, until at the court of Madrid it was made known by some warm expressions passing between the prince of peace and Lucien Bonaparte, the negotiating confular minister.—I have reason to believe no such communication was ever made to our government. I am confident if it had, our President and Secretary of State, enjoying the respect and confidence of the nation, would have made such spirited remonstrances, backed by such national arrangements as would have totally prevented the cession. And I cannot but persuade myself, that buoyed up with conscious rectitude, they will not permit themselves to be duped by the tales of designing men, attempting to impress on their minds, that the intendant of New-Orleans has it in his power to give any satisfactory answer on the subject. No, Sir, the only satisfaction that can be obtained is in the will of the administration; they must mark and take it. This is the only measure that will in any degree quiet the public mind; this

only measure that will give the United States the navigation of the Mississippi; the only measure that will prevent the dismemberment of our empire; the only measure that will give stability and firmness to the present administration, and this is the only time that this object can be attained without the expenditure of an immensity of blood and treasure. I will even venture to predict, that if this highly important question is not taken up with firmness, and acted upon with decision at the present session; if the government should permit itself to waste the session in fruitless negotiation, with an agent incompetent, as every one must know, to the ultimate decision of it, the nation will be paralyzed, and the administration shook to its centre. If on the other hand, they move with dignity and firmness, they rescue our national character from destruction, and instead of calmly permitting it to sink beneath the horizon of notice, it will re-illumine our hemisphere, and cast a benignant light on the empire, rising where the sun descends.

#### IN THE PRESS,

And will shortly be published,

#### A REPORT OF THE CAUSES,

DETERMINED BY THE LATE

#### SUPREME COURT,

FOR THE

#### DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY;

AND BY THE

#### COURT OF APPEALS,

IN WHICH THE TITLES TO LAND WERE

IN DISPUTE.

By JAMES HUGHES.

Proposals for publishing this work by subscription, were circulated nearly two years ago, under the signature of Thomas Todd and James Hughes, it having been the intention of Colonel Todd, to join in the work.

In order to enable Mr. Bradford, to know who to deliver books to as subscribers, it will be necessary for those Gentlemen who have subscription papers to forward them to him. This volume contains the Causes decided from the establishment of the District Court on the Western waters, to the end of the March Term of the Court of Appeals, in the year 1801.

The Author is preparing materials for a second volume, which will probably be published in the beginning of the next year.

Lexington, January 12, 1803.

#### PRINTING OFFICE,

AND

#### BOOK STORE.

(Removed from Philadelphia).

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

INFORMS his Friends & the Public,

that he has opened his PRINTING OFFICE & BOOK STORE,

between Mr. Bradford's Office and Mr. Marshall's Tavern.

THE Merchants of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, may be supplied with School and Miscellaneous Books, on the same terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore, (adding carriage.) As soon as paper can be procured, the printing of Spelling Books, &c. will be commenced.

Amongst his present stock on hand,

are

1 Sets Hume's History of England,

with the Continuation,

2 Sets Shakespeare's Works, with

Johnson's notes,

4 Chaptal's Chemistry,

2 Materia Medica,

75 Goldsmith's England, } Abridged.

50 do Rome, } ged.

150 Scott's Lessons,

100 Sheridan's Dictionary, large

and small;

150 Bibles, octavo school & pocket,

500 Testaments,

1000 Spelling Books, assorted,

2000 Primers.

With a variety of Miscellaneous

Books.

Expected in a few weeks, a quantity of

The Baltimore Collection, and

Rippon's Hymns.

#### PROPOSALS

Are issued for Printing by Subscription,

#### A NEWS-PAPER,

TO BE CALLED

The

#### INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER;

Of a size nearly equal to the Philadelphia Papers at 12s. per annum.

Lexington, January 18th, 1803.

TAKEN up by, by RICHARD S.

KEES, Madison county,

#### A DARK BAY FILLEY,

about two years old, four feet eight

inches high, a white spot on her

forehead and a snip; appraised to

121. October 4th 1802, before me.

\* STEPHEN TRIGG.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

STOLEN from me, out of Jefferson

county, near the court-house,

(perhaps rode by a negro) on the

Tuesday night before Christmas, a

large

#### YELLOW BAY MARE,

heavy with foal, very valuable; has

a streak of white hair round the root

of her tale, branded 2 on the shoulder

and buttock. I will pay the above

reward to any person that will

bring or send me the mare.

\* It JOHN FISHBACK.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA

#### PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

CONVENES at the University,

agreeable to the constitution, on

Friday the 28th inst, at 3 o'clock

P. M.

By order of the Officers,

JOHN TILFORD, Sec.

Those honorary members, who

were elected on or before the April

meeting of 1802, will please to forward

their dissertations to the secretary

by the 29th April ensuing, and

preclude the inconvenience of individual application.

J. T.

Lexington, Jan. 18th, 1803.

#### CLARKSVILLE.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of

the Board of Trustees, of the Town

of Clarksville, will be sold at public

auction, in the town of Jefferson-

ville, all the unfold inn and out

LOTS of the said town of Clark-

ville. The sale will commence on

Monday the twenty-first day of

March next, at 10 o'clock. A credit

of twelve months will be given—

bond and approved security will be

required.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM CLARKE, S. T. C.

Clarksville, } 2m

Dec. 22d, 1802.

TAKEN up by CLEAVER HOR-

REL living on Harrod's fork of Cro-

cus, Adair county, one BAY FIL-

LEY, one year old last spring, bran-

ded on the near shoulder and thigh,

thus S, no other marks; appraised

to 91. this 22d day of November,

1802.

\* JAMES GILMER, J. P.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, liv-

ing in Scott County, on the waters

of Eagle creek, one black HORSE,

five years old next spring, branded

on the near shoulder O, part of one

of his hind feet white, scar on his

right knee, fourteen hands high;

appraised to 101.

BENJ. ROBINSON.

Jan. 11th, 1803.

TAKEN up by LEWIS NOEL,

living 1 1-2 miles from Curd's Ferry,

in Jefferson County, a light bay

or sorrel HORSE, about 8 or nine

years old—no brands perceivable;

one saddle spot on each side of his

back, with a small star and snip, the

off hind foot clubbed, shod all round,

fifteen hands high, his thigh galled

on the near side—appraised to fifty

dollars.

JOHN LOWERY.

TAKEN up by LEWIS NOEL,

living one and a half miles from

Curd's Ferry, in Jefferson County,

a chestnut sorrel MARE, four years

old past, no brand perceivable—some

saddle spots, shod before, 14 1-2

hands high, appraised to 60 dollars.

Given under my hand this 22d

day of November, 1802.

JOHN LOWERY.

#### SADDLE FOUND.

FOUND on the Georgetown road, a

few mornings since, a half worn

#### SADDLE.

The owner may have it by applying

to the subscriber and paying charges.

WM. ALLEN.

I intend to rent the

#### FARM,

ON which I live at this time, for

this present year—it lies in 4 1-2

miles of Lexington, on the road lead-

ing from Lexington to Frankfort;

there is supposed to be about 120

acres cleared land, a very large

Peach Orchard, & Apple Orchard,

30 or 40 acres of good meadow

the plantation is situated so as to

suit two tenants, with convenient

houses for each tenant, or will suit

one that has a midling large force

or strong handed. The farming uten-

sils, a wagon and gears, and house-

hold furniture, and an exceeding good

clock—all will go together. Like-

wise, will be hired in a few weeks,

five very likely Negro men, one boy,

three women and a girl—For terms

apply to the subscriber who lives on

the premises.

NATHANIEL ASHBY.

January 10, 1803.

THE Legislature having by act of

Assembly, approved December 16th

1802, authorized the President and

Directors of the KENTUCKY IN-

SURANCE COMPANY, to en-

courage their Capital Stock to Fifty

Thousand Dollars; by disposing of

Shares at one hundred dollars each,

in addition to those already subscri-

bed, until the Shares amount to five

hundred—

In pursuance of which,

The President and Directors

#### GIVE NOTICE,

That for the accommodation of the

Citizens of this State, in general,

they have appointed the following

persons to open Books, and to re-

ceive the first payment of such per-

sons as wish to become Subscribers,

viz.

THOMAS TODD, at Frankfort.

RICHARD STEELE, Louisville.

JAMES BIRNEY, Danville.

KELLY & BRENT, Bourbon.

DANIEL VERTNER, Washington.

DAVID ZEIGLER, Cincinnati.

JOHN WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

Subscriptions will likewise be re-

ceived in Lexington by the PRES-

IDENT & DIRECTORS—No one per-

son can subscribe for more than 10

shares.

As it is presumed that the Institu-

tion will become advantageous not

only to the subscribers and the com-

merce and trade of our state, but to

the whole Western country; the

books will be opened on the 24th in-

stant, for fourteen days only, after

which they are to be returned to

the President and Directors in Lex-

ington, who will then take measures

to fill the subscription in other states;

should there remain any shares un-

disposed of.

By order of the board.

W. MORTON, President.

#### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

Have just received, and are now

opening,

A Large & Complete assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Of the latest importations from Europe.

Consisting of

Dry Goods,

Hard Ware,

Groceries,

Queens', China & Glass Ware,

& Window Glass;

Together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which being purchased

lower than any imported into this

state, will be sold accordingly, for

CASH IN HAND.

Lexington, November 17, 1802.

Madison County 1st.

June Court 1802.

John White, complainant,

Against

William Weathers, defendant.

#### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Wm. Weathers,

having failed to enter his appear-

ance agreeable to law and the rules

of this court, and not being an in-

habitant of this state, on the motion

of the complainant by his counsel, it

is ordered, that the said defendant

do appear here on the first Monday

in March next, and answer the bill

of the complainant; and that a co-





### AN ELEGY,

Composed by the rev. JAMES IRELAND, on the death of his pious friend Mrs. PEGGY ASHBY, wife of Captain NATHANIEL ASHBY, of Kentucky, who departed this life, August 2d, 1802.

WHAT solemn tidings, am I made to hear,  
With painful accents, grating on my ear—  
The troubled bearer, tells with plaintive tone,  
Dear Ashby's partner, and my friend is gone;  
Unfeeling death, upon her heart hath trod,  
Dismiss'd her spirit, and sent it to God.

Beloved woman!—many knew thy worth!  
And shall I pause? to let thy virtues forth  
Can be no crime—though languidly I paint,  
The true believer and the pious saint;  
Friendship constrains, its pointed voice doth  
say,  
It is a tribute which you ought to pay.

In early youth, though young, her tender  
mind,  
Towards immoral, never was inclin'd.  
Her conscience felt convictions pointed dart,  
And Sinai's thunder pierc'd her trembling  
heart;  
Deeply alarm'd, her soul replete with grief,  
Fled to the day, in tears she found relief,  
But found performance could not impart  
Relief or peace, unto her wounded heart;  
Beheld it just, if God should deem, to die,  
Although resolv'd at Jesus' feet to lie;  
In pensive tones, would to herself declare,  
If I must perish, let me perish there.

At length that hour, that happy hour appears,  
Which God designed should allay her fears;  
Relieve her heart, dry up her weeping eyes,  
And make her soul to joyful transports rise!  
The great Redeemer, full of truth and grace,  
Is brought to view, adapted to her case;  
In him she views salvation, life and peace,  
In him the views, a perfect righteousness;  
She hears his cheering voice to the distressed,  
Come, "heavy laden," I will give you rest;  
Yields up unto his efficacious call,  
And on him ventures her eternal all;  
Her guilt remov'd, her soul is fill'd with peace,  
Ascribes the praise to free and sovereign grace.

Nor shall my muse, in silence not express,  
How much she honoured, what she did profess;  
With real virtue her whole life was crown'd,  
And spread her fragrant to all around—  
In her domestic duties, all conjoin'd,  
A wife—a parent—and to servants kind;  
Progressing on—in every duty found,  
At length affliction shoots the mortal wound,  
And while her dear connections on her gaze,  
Her virtues then, shine forth in greater blaze.

A pious friend, addressed her and said,  
Of death, dear madam, feel you any dread?  
No, she replies, I trust on Christ alone,  
Therefore, can say, my fear of death is gone;  
That precious Jesus, whom I have in view,  
Is my sure hope, and my salvation too.

Ling'ring she lay. The moment now trans-  
pires,  
She is resign'd; the pious faint expires;  
Attending spirits, wait her soul along,  
Soaring aloft, she joins the happy throng;  
Replenished beauties, now before her roll,  
Surrounding glories beam upon her soul;  
Her Harp is strung, in lofty strains doth sing,  
Eternal glory to my God and King.  
Adieu! blest spirit! duty doth me bind,  
To speak a word to him thou left behind.

Surviving Ashby! thy friend bears a part,  
Of those distresses that afflict thy heart!  
Distresses, which, thyself can best relate,  
Afflicted man! I know thy loss is great!  
My ears have heard, my eyes did often see,  
Now kind a monitor he was to thee.

My muse refrain—add nothing to his grief,  
A soothing friend he wants, can aid relief;  
His heart hath felt a piercing scene of woe,  
Conflicting passions in his bosom glow—  
Bear up, dear sir, resign, no more complain,  
What is thy loss, is his eternal gain.

Was she permitted once thy face to see,  
In tender strains, would not her language be?  
My once dear partner, cease, and grieve no  
more,  
Thy Peggy's gain'd the blest celestial shore!  
Let true religion be your constant guide,  
Let no wrong conduct lead thy feet astride!  
At death, God will thy weary soul dismiss,  
Transmit it up to everlasting bliss!  
Then will I meet you on the eternal shore,  
To live in Jesus, and to die no more.

### DIVERSITY.

A CORPORAL, who was sometime  
since condemned to death in Dublin, find-  
ing that he was to be executed on a  
Friday, wrote to his wife on the Thurs-  
day preceding, to inform her of his un-  
fortunate situation. Being aware that  
the letter would not reach her till Satur-  
day, he determined to inform her of the  
fact itself, and wrote thus: "My dear  
wife, I hope this will find you in good  
health, as I am at present. I have to  
inform you, that I was hanged yesterday  
at half past eleven—I had, thank God,  
an easy death—and had the pleasure of  
seeing every body weep on my account.  
Remember me, and take care of my  
poor children, who have no father. Your  
affectionate husband until death."

From a London paper, of October 23.

### BONAPARTE'S REVIEW.

A most brilliant review was exhib-  
ited a few days since on the plain  
of St. Dennis, at which all the am-  
bassadors and ministers were present.  
It was a representation of the battle  
of Marengo. The village of Cli-  
chy was carried by assault, and the  
unfortunate inhabitants felt a share  
of the horrors of warfare, in the  
midst of a heavy fire, which lasted  
for eight hours. The troops were  
completely harried, and Bonaparte  
was frequently lost in the crowd,  
giving his orders, some times on  
foot, and some times on horseback.

More than 20,000 men were em-  
ployed in the manoeuvres, and more  
than thirty soldiers were hurt by the  
close discharge of powder. The  
most remarkable circumstance, how-  
ever, in the affair, is the unlimited  
confidence which the First Consul  
appeared to repose in the troops.  
He was at least twenty times mis-  
fired in the ranks, and it was in the pow-  
er of any one soldier to put an end  
to his existence, merely by putting  
a ball into his piece, without the pos-  
sibility of its being known from what  
quarter the fatal stroke issued!

### CASH

Will be given for a likely  
NEGRO WOMAN,  
Between the age of 16 and 25 years.  
She must be well recommended.—  
Enquire of the Printer or of  
JACOB TODD HUNTER,  
in Jefferson county.  
January 1, 1803.

### WALKER BAYLOR & SON.

Have just received on consignment,  
a quantity of  
WINE, RUM, AND FISH OIL,  
Which they will sell on a moderate  
advance for CASH only.

They have also on hand  
SPANISH ACID, by the quart or  
cask. And expect by the first arriv-  
als to receive

SUPERFINE CLOTHS, BLAN-  
KETS & other woollens, SPA-  
NISH AND FRENCH  
INDIGO.

Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1802.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN  
JORDAN JUN. & Co. having this  
day expired—All those indebted to  
said firm either by bond, note or  
book account, are requested to make  
immediate payment to John Jordan  
JUN. or Andrew F. Price, or steps  
will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.  
N. B. The business in future will  
be done by JOHN JORDAN JUN. who  
has a

Large and General Assortment of  
MERCHANDIZE,  
which he is determined to dispose of  
on the most reasonable terms for  
Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or ap-  
proved produce.—No Credit.  
Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.

### NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM WEST,  
Has just received in addition to his  
former assortment, the following  
MERCHANDISE,  
VIZ.

Fine Cloths and Cassimers,  
Coarse do. and Coatings,  
Elastic do. and Flannels,  
Scarlet Cardinals,  
Furred Stockings and Gloves,  
Worsted and Cotton Stockings,  
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,  
Fancy Swansdown,  
Velvets, Thicksets and Corduroys,  
Irish Linens and Calicoes,  
Umbrellas,  
Blistered Steel,  
Pennsylvania made Axes and Cast-  
ings,  
Madder and Indigo,  
Coperas and Alum,  
Mace and Nutmegs,  
Cinnamon,  
Green and Bohea Tea,  
Pewter and Tin ware,  
Ladies' Elegant Muffs and Tippetts,  
White and Coloured furr Trim-  
mings,  
Lace and Edgings,  
Spelling Books,  
Slates,  
Paper and Ink Powder.

Which he will sell at the most re-  
duced prices for Cash, or approved  
Country Produce.

### A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post office at Win-  
chester, Kentucky, if not taken  
out within three months, will be  
sent to the General Post office, as  
dead letters.  
Elijah M. Creery, Clarke county.  
James Sweney.  
Ann Slade Mockbee.  
James Brifton, Clarke county.  
Sarah McCabe.  
Robert Campbell.  
William Sudduth.  
Francis Cullin.  
William Timley.  
James Bridges.  
Benjamin Barnett.  
Joseph Beatty.  
John Lander.  
William D. Baker.  
Synth Young.  
Thomas Johnson.  
Aaron Richardson.  
John Kilbreth.  
Thomas Berry sen.

EDMUND CALLOWAY,

P. M.

ALEXANDER PARKER & Co.  
Have just received from Philadelphia  
in addition to their former as-  
sessment,

Irish Linens,  
Worsted Hosiery,  
Coarse Mullins,  
Mullin Shawls,  
Black Bombazettes,  
Hyson and } TEAS,  
Imperial }  
Madeira, }  
Sherry, and } WINE,  
London Particular }  
4-4 proof French Brandy,  
Mustard in bottles,  
Allspice,  
Nutmegs,  
Cinnamon,  
Cloves and Mace,  
Spirits of Turpentine and Turpen-  
tine Varnish,  
Coperas and Glue,  
1-2 pint and quart Tumblers,  
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glafs,  
14 by 14 & 19 by 20 Coach Glafs,  
Gallon.

Half-Gallon and } BOTTLES,  
Quart }  
Queen's Ware,  
Dishes assorted,  
Vegetable and Sauce do. do.  
Plates assorted,  
China Cups and Saucers,  
White and Enamelled Queen's  
Ware do. assorted,  
Enamelled Teapots and Sugar Dis-  
hes,

Bowls and Mugs,  
Cotton and Wool Cards assorted,  
Sheet Copper, Brads, and Iron,  
Millington and German Steel,  
Mill and Crosscut Saws.

### BOOKS,

Jacob's Law Dictionary,  
Sheridan's & Entick's Dictionaries,  
Young's Latin do.  
Guthrie's Grammar,  
Ferguson's Astronomy & Lectures,  
Vattel's Law of Nations,  
Duncan's Logic,  
Scott's Lessons,  
Columbian Orator,  
American Selection & Preceptor,  
Gibson's Surveying,  
Staunton's Embassy,  
Clarke's Homer and Virgil,  
Greek Testaments,  
School-masters Assistant,  
Bibles,  
Testaments,  
Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Which they will sell on the most  
moderate terms for Cash, Country  
Linen, Linsey and Hemp.

Lexington, Dec. 2d, 1802.

N. B. Have on hand a large quan-  
tity of Mixed and Drab Plains,  
Halfthicks, and Coatings, which will  
be sold very low by wholesale or re-  
tail.

### FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit,  
2000 Acres of LAND,

Situate, lying and being in the  
county of Bourbon, in the forks of  
Brush creek and Hinkston near Mil-  
lersburg, entered on a military war-  
rant early in 1780, surveyed and pa-  
tentted in the name of Joseph Chew,  
and by said Chew, conveyed in trust  
to Robert and John Watts, of the  
city of New-York. The good qual-  
ity and convenient situation of this  
tract of Land is so generally known,  
that a particular description would  
be unnecessary, as it is presumable  
those inclined to purchase will ex-  
amine it. It will be divided if requir-  
ed.

The subscriber will sell it at pri-  
vate sale, and if not disposed of soon-  
er, it will be offered publicly at the  
Paris District court in March next,  
where the title papers by application  
may be seen, and due attendance  
will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for  
Robt. & John Watts.  
30th Oct. 1802.

### MILITARY LANDS.

### FOR SALE,

1000 Acres of Military Land on  
Cumberland River, including the Big  
Eddie creek on both sides, and ad-  
joining the tract on which the Seat  
of Justice for Livingston county is  
established, known by the name of  
Eddieville. Also,  
1000 acres on Tradewater.  
The above lands were entered,  
surveyed, and patented in the name  
of Whitehead Coleman, of the Vir-  
ginia Continental Line, and are said  
to be of the first quality in that part  
of the country, both as to soil and  
situation—Reference may be had to  
the office of Col. Richd. C. Ander-  
son, who located and surveyed them.  
—For terms apply to the subscriber  
in Lexington.

JNO. M. BOGGS.

\* \* \* If the above lands are not  
sold before the 1st day of January  
1803, they will be leased on certain  
terms—Apply as above.

JOHN JORDAN JUN.

Has just received and is now  
opening,  
A large and well chosen assortment of  
MERCHANDIZE,  
Consisting of the following articles,  
viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths,  
Cassimers,  
Swansdowns,  
Striped and plain Coatings,  
Rose and striped Blankets,  
Fancy and Constitution Cords,  
Velvets and Thicksets,  
Camblets,  
Wildbores,  
Moreens, Jones's and Durants,  
Callimancoes,  
Bombazeens and Bombazettes,  
Checks and Cotton Stripes,  
Jeans and Fustians,  
Boglepores,  
Plain, Clouded and Striped Nan-  
keens,  
Ginghams,

Dimities, 30  
Merfailes Vesting,  
Mantuas, Lutestrings, Taffeties,  
Senchews, Sattins and Pelongs.  
Perfians,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Cambricks,  
Cambrick, Jaconet, Lappet and  
Book Mullins,  
Do. do. do. do. Tambored do.  
Jaconet and Book Mullin Handker-  
chiefs,  
Do. Bordered Shawls,  
Bandanna, India, Pullicat, Romall &  
Barcelona Handkerchiefs,  
Silk Shawls,  
Cotton do.

Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs,  
Linen & Cotton Pocket Handker-  
chiefs,  
Coarse Mullins,  
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,  
Ribbands,  
Gloves,  
Laces and Edgings,  
Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes,  
Turkey Red,  
Groceries,  
Stationary,  
Hardware,  
Cutlery and Saddlery,  
Queens and Glafs wares,  
6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails and  
Brads,  
Castings.

ALL of which they are determin-  
ed to sell at the most reduced prices  
for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN or  
HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN  
JORDAN JUN. & Co. or JOHN  
JORDAN JUN. either by bond,  
note or book account, are request-  
ed to come and pay off the same, as  
it is not reasonable further indul-  
gence should be given.  
July 1st, 1802.

THOSE indebted to DR. SAMUEL  
BROWN, for medical services, will please  
to call on me, in Lexington, and either  
pay off their accounts, or give due bills.  
—Dr. Brown being determined to have  
a final settlement of all his accounts,  
hopes that those who do not find it con-  
venient at present to make payment,  
will not hesitate to give their obligations.  
THOS. C. DAVIS.  
Dec. 7th, 1802.

### ENTERTAINMENT,

Sign of the Buffalo.

JOHN DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends  
and the public in general, that he  
has taken that commodious framed  
house lately occupied by Mrs. M.  
Nair on Main-street, opposite the  
Court-house; where he is furnished  
with convenient rooms, good beds,  
and a large stable with separate stalls  
for the accommodation of travellers.  
As it will be his principal object to  
furnish both house and stable with  
every necessary the country will af-  
ford, he hopes for the patronage of  
a generous public, and assures them  
no exertion shall be wanting on his  
part to make their situation agreea-  
ble.  
Lexington, Nov. 2, 1802.

MERCER COUNTY,  
TAKEN up by Martin Adams,  
living on the head of Lyon's run, a

SORREL HORSE,

about thirteen hands and a half  
high, five years old, no brand, has  
a blaze and snip; appraised to nine  
pounds.—Also a

SORREL MARE,

about thirteen hands, and a half  
high, three years old, branded on  
the near shoulder thus X, has a star  
in her forehead; appraised to ten  
pounds.

JAMES SLAUGHTER, J.P.M.C.  
20th December, 1802.

### ROUND TEXT COPIES,

Maybe had at this Office,  
Price 2/3.

### ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED TO JAMES DUDLEY  
deceased, late of Bourbon county,  
either by bond, note or book account,  
are requested to make payment im-  
mediately; and those who have any  
demands against said deceased, are  
requested to bring them forward pro-  
perly authenticated, in order that ar-  
rangements may be made for pay-  
ment, by

WILLIAM DUDLEY, Adm.  
Fayette county,  
Dec. 30th, 1802. 3w

### BRUSH MAKING.

Eighteen Pence per pound, will be  
given for

COMBED HOGS' BRISTLES  
By the subscriber, who will in the  
course of a short time, have all kinds  
of

### BRUSHES

For sale, on more reasonable terms,  
and will warrant them as good, if  
not superior to any brought or im-  
ported here. He hopes the people  
of this state, will pay some attention  
to faying them, or have it done by  
their domestics, in order to encour-  
age manufactures in their own  
country, particularly as they are an  
article so easily saved.

They will answer as well taken  
off after the hogs are scalded, as be-  
fore, and those of a hog one year old  
will do, that is, all that are bristles,  
short and long—I will take them  
uncombed, the price agreeable to the  
situation they are in.

JAS. C. RAMSAY,  
Brush Maker,  
At Mr. Wm. Edwards's opposite  
Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, on  
Main street.

Lexington, Oct. 4th 1802.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

### 200 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a robbery has been  
committed on the mail, on its pas-  
sage from Frankfort, in the state of  
Kentucky, towards Nashville, in the  
state of Tennessee, and a reward  
of 100 dollars offered by the Post-  
master at Frankfort, in behalf of the  
Postmaster General, for the apprehen-  
sion and conviction of the villain  
who perpetrated it. Now be it known  
that by virtue of the power vested  
in the Postmaster general by an act  
of the Congress of the United States  
I do hereby confirm and ratify the  
act of the Postmaster at Frankfort,  
and do offer an additional reward of  
100 dollars for the recovery of the  
mail at the same time that the offend-  
er is apprehended and convicted of  
the crime, or 100 dollars for the  
recovery of the mail alone.

GIDEON CRANGER,  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office, Washington  
City, November 16 1802.

### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Malon County ss.  
October term 1802.

Samuel Smith, complainant,  
Against  
William Wood, Simon Ken- } Defen-  
ton and Others, } dants.

### IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of  
the court that the defendant Simon Ken-  
ton, is not an inhabitant of this com-  
monwealth, and he having failed to ap-  
pear and file his answer, agreeable to law  
and the rules of this court, on motion  
of the complainant by his attorney, it  
is ordered, that unless the said defend-  
ant shall appear here on the first day  
of the next April term, in person, or by  
some attorney of said court, and file his  
answer to the complainant's bill, the  
same shall be taken as confessed; and it  
is further ordered, that a copy of this  
order be advertised for two months  
successively in some public authorized  
paper; and that another be posted at the  
door of the court-house in the town of  
Washington, and a third posted at the  
door of the Baptist meeting-house in said  
town, some Sunday immediately after  
divine service.

A copy. Teste  
Tho. Marshall Jun. C.M.C.

### FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this  
town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and  
at present by Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two  
New Two Story

### FRAME HOUSES,

Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars,  
a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke  
House, and Three Lots belonging to the  
above premises. Also two hundred acres of  
GOOD QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the  
head of Salt River, about seven miles from  
this town; the title clear of every kind of  
dispute; the Land is well watered, but en-  
tirely unimproved. A liberal credit will  
be given for the payment, and the whole  
amount will be received in Produce. The  
terms will be made known by application to  
Messrs. Cochrane & Thurbly, merchants, of  
Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.  
J. BIRNEY.  
Danville, 9th February, 1801 dJl

### BLANK DEEDS,

For Sale at this Office.